Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS-8:30-Lifting the Lid and The Whole Damm Family.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3—5—8:30—Boer War.

CONEY ISLAND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock's EDEN MUSEE-World in Wax. HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE BOOF GARDENS-8:15-Wauseville.

HERALD, SQUARE - 8:15 - The Bollicking Girl.
BUDSON - 8:30 - The Heir to the Hoorah.
LARIC - 8:15 - Fantana.

MANHATTAN BEACH - 3 and 8:30 - Vaudeville Carnivals - 8:15 - Fains Port Arthur - Grand Fireworks.

NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE - 5:30 -

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GOING UP. The Thermometer these days is steadily cresping up.

So is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily-and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905 THE NEW-FORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 526.179 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)
more/than during the same period of 1904.

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers to THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS. CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—M. Muravleff resigned his post as head of the Russian peace mission, and it is considered certain in St. Petersburg that M. Witte will succeed him; the Emperor is said to have deeded that the appointment of M. Muravleff might jeopardize the negotiations.—Russian sailors on two cruisers at Raval have been disarmed owing to fears of mutiny; it was reported from Sebastopol that the Kniaz Potenikhe had sailed from Kustenji.—Sentovic Chauncey M. Depew made a statement to the Tribune's correspondent at Paris regarding the loan made by the Equitable to the Depew Land Improvement Company.—M. Delcassé, the former Foreign Minister of France, expressed the belief that Germany's menacing attitude in the Moroccan question was not serious and that France was assured of Great Britain's co-operation in case of need. FOREIGN.-M. Muravleff resigned his post as ain's co-operation in case of need.

DOMESTIC .- President Roosevelt addressed bonkestic.—President Roosevelt addressed the dectors of Long Island at Oyster Bay, and beld a conference on the Chinese Exclusion and Eight Hour laws with tabor leaders. — The evidence in the cotton leak scandal is to be presented to the grand jury in Washington, the President favorling a drastic Investigation. — Little progress was made in the legislative hearing of the case of Justice Hooker, except that an editor was subpensed to appear. — Governor ing of the case of Justice Hooker, except that an editor was subposnaed to appear. ——Governor Higgins removed, on charges, William O. Dodds, Sheriff, and Frank F. Hufnall, Clerk, of Montgomery County. ——It was said at New-Haven that a movement was on foot to get Senator Depew off the Yale advisory hoard on account of his connection with the Equitable

CITY.—Stocks were strong. — Nine deaths and ninety prostrations were reported yesterday as due to heat. — Chairman Morton began reducing expenses in the Equitable by ordering a cut of from 10 to 20 per cent in all salaries over \$2,500. — There is a great scarcity of water in several Staten Island towns, and it is possible that the supply may fail entirely. — Morris K. Jesup gave \$25,000 to the Peary fund, which is now complete. — The first of the widows who received damages for the death of their husbands in the Park-ave, tunnel married a New-Rochelle contractor. — Police Commissioner McAddoo gave out a state-CITY .- Stocks were strong. - Nine deaths lice Commissioner McAdoo gave out a statement praising the poli zone, a highly educated Italian Roman Catholic priest, announced that he had been converted and had become a Methodist.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers, light south winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 74.

be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as for Japan and Russia, to discuss and to deterdesired. Subscriptions may be given to your | mine the terms of peace between the two belregular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE COTTON REPORT SCANDAL.

all possible steps to prosecute and punish As-sistant Statistician Holmes of the Agricultural Department and any other officials found im- granted to Russia. But these things, as we plicated with him in falsifying cotton statistics or selling advance information to cotton specu- negotiation between Japan and China. The laters will be universally approved. The impression was given in Secretary Wilson's first and lasting peace between Japan and Russia, report on the cotton "leak" that Mr. Holmes had committed no act for which he could be indicted by a grand jury. This turns out to have been a misapprehension; for the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, whose opinion was asked in the matter, has since explained that he saw only a part of the evidence against Holmes, and that he is not prepared to say, after a fuller study of the case, that an indictment cannot be drawn against the dismissed official. The President is determined to use every legal means to punish the gross breach of trust of which Holmes was guilty, and the Solicitor General has been instructed to take the evidence in hand and institute, if possible, a criminal prosecution.

In view of the peculiar turpitude of Holmes's offence, it is particularly desirable that he should be judicially disgraced and punished. Mere removal from office is no adequate penalty for the betrayal of trust by which he profited. He held a confidential post under the government, and was fully alive to his official obligations and responsibilities. He knew that the department's credit would be shaken and that vast business interests would be injuriously affected by the manipulations he undertook His wrongdoing was deliberate and wilful, and admitted of none of the technical palliationsignorance, "general custom" and so forthwhich "grafters" in the government service are prone to set up in their own defence. So flagrant a violation of duty deserves an exemplary punishment. In the interest of public morals and good government it is important that every nerve be strained to bring the culprit to justice; and we hope that the Attorney General's office will find a means of bringing the frauds committed in the Statistician's Bureau within the operation of the criminal statutes.

It seems desirable also to undertake a thoroughgoing investigation of the bureau whose work has been blackened by last week's discoveries. The president of the New-York Cotton Exchange has just written a letter to President without reason, that a full inquiry be made into "the view of preventing the possibility of re"currence, and that the guilty ones may be ade"currence, and the

the Postoffice Department showed that many more officials were concerned in irregularities and fraud than was at first suspected. Perhaps it would be well to turn another Joseph L. Bristow loose in the office of the statistician in the Department of Agriculture. This administration has proved its sincere purpose to uproot "graft" and "grafters" in the government ser-vice. It has already done a great work, and it will have the cordial support of the public in continuing to probe, wherever necessary, for proofs of venality and corruption.

A CHANCE FOR THE CONSUMER.

Those manufacturers of canned goods who are always protesting against the demand for pure food and saying that the public really wants coloring matter and preservatives in its jams and jellies are to be congratulated on at last having a chance to demonstrate the popular appetite for imitations which are better than the genuine article. The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture recently condemned a large quantity of imported canned goods under the beneficent law which forbids foreign canners to fool us about our food and reserves that privilege to good Americans. Collecter Stranahan was at first for ordering the destruction or re-exportation of the strawberry jam made beautiful by aniline, new peas bright with copper and the other triumphs of the chemist's art. But the highly respectable grocery firms to whom the goods were consigned finally secured permission to keep them and sell them for exactly what they are, labelling each can plainly with a statement of its actual contents and the character of its departure from the pure food standard.

We shall therefore expect to see bargain counter crowds rushing to get these desired dainties. The canners who used indignantly to complain about our articles on pure food, to say that we were spoiling their business and to explain that they used no substitutes but what the consumer himself demanded have taught us to believe that the buyers will rejoice at the chance to get peas that they can be sure are colored up to their resthetic standard and chocolate that has certainly been freed from injurious richness by liberal dilution with ground cacao shells. If the people want this sort of thing, by all means let them have it, and let them have the full enjoyment of knowing they are getting it. It is not fair, when, as manufacturers and dealers say, their tastes call for goods fabricated after recondite arts, to harass them with doubt and leave them fearing that, after all, they may be eating real currents and real goose liver when their preference is for apple cores and for flavored lard which real goose liver cannot successfully imitate.

The importers have done a good thing in getting permission thus frankly to meet the public demand. Now, let the domestic producers rise to the occasion. If preservatives improve canned goods, if coloring matter adds to their attractiveness, if cheap substances are really better and more wholesome than the expensive articles which they simulate, by all means let us have them. But likewise let us have a chance to know our blessings and be duly thankful for our preservers and their preservatives.

CHINA AND THE PEACEMAKING.

China's demand to be consulted in the peacemaking between Japan and Russia is not unissues of the war. It has been an anomalous Chinese affairs as objects of contention, and been required to maintain a neutral attitude. That was undoubtedly trying to China, but still more trying would it be now to see the issues of the war closed up and her own territory disposed of without her consent or her participation in the councils.

Japan, on the other hand, has reason for declining to grant the Chinese demand in the profit. How many butlers are there who do not form in which it is made, as she is reported to get a "rake-off" on purchases? And apparently have done. Her war is with Russia, not with there are plenty of financiers who get "rake-China, and if she has invaded Chinese territory it has been to drive out Russians who were oc- terests they are set to guard. cupying it to the detriment or the menace of Japanese interests; just as an American army Japanese interests; just as an American army there has arisen the need of many services of a in 1814 invaded Spanish territory to drive out somewhat intangible nature. Men legitimately after about fifteen minutes the waters of the lake the forces of a third power that were using that territory as a base of operations against the though they have not labored through long downpour of rain. United States. Japan is not occupying Chinese | hours at a desk or actually handled the propterritory any more than Russia was, Of course, erty which contributes to their sustenance. Posafter Japan has settled accounts with Russia slbly this business situation has helped to obshe will have other accounts to settle with China, not by war, but by friendly negotiation. | ment for legitimate service and the extertion of We desire to remind our readers who are It is not for Japan and Russia, but for Japan gratuities. The Italian padrone who, for a cerabout to leave the city that The Tribune will and China, to discuss and to determine the extent of holdings Japan shall retain in China, if ers work, runs their camp and manages all their any. But neither is it for Japan and China, but transactions comes by easy stages to demand

ligerents. If Japan should turn back to the record of ten years ago, and insist upon the restoration and fulfilment of those provisions of the Treaty of Shimonoseki which China agreed to but which Russia, backed by Germany and France, required to be abrogated, there would seem to be no ground for complaint. Neither would President Roosevelt's determination to take there be if she should insist upon the transfer to her of some of those privileges and concessions which China at a later date voluntarily have said, will probably be topics of subsequent present task is to determine the basis of a just and that is something which Japan and Russia themselves and alone must do.

NOT A ZEMSKY SOBOR.

Russia's demand not long ago was for a Zemsky Sobor, the calling together of which, it was said, would satisfy the desires of the reformers. That it would have been so satisfactory may, perhaps, be doubted. What is clear, however, is that things have moved so rapidly in that empire that the demands of a few weeks ago are now quite obsolete, and the Czar is now offering and promising something far in advance of that at which he hesitated and to which he demurred. The outlines of Mr. Bouligin's scheme for an elective National Assembly have been published, and that measure is now in the hands of the Czar, who is understood to have committed himself to the fulfilment of it. It is easy to perceive how vastly more advanced and revolutionary this will be than the mere Zemsky Sobor, which his reactionary advisers recently persuaded his

majesty to refuse. The first Zemsky Sobor was summoned by Ivan the Terrible, and the last by Alexis Michaelovitch a century later. In all, sixteen of them were held. Each was specially summoned by the Czar at his own will. It was summoned ad hoc, was purely consultative in function, and when it had given its answer to the questions presented to it was dismissed by the Czar, who accepted or rejected its advice as he pleased. It had no initiative, no authority, no power of self-reproduction or maintenance. The only purpose it served was to enable the Czar to shift responsibility upon the representatives of the nation. There is no record of its ever having effected any real good. To compare it with a real legislature

would be folly. Seeing how impotent a thing it was, it is strange that Mr. Pobledonostseff should so Roosevelt urging such a course. He asks, not the calling of a Zemsky Sobor by Alexander III twenty years ago, and that he should also "the methods which led to the corruption, with have persuaded Nicholas II to refuse one this

followed the first disclosures of "grafting" in The National Assembly which is now promised the Postoffice Department showed that many will be a very different thing, although it will, of course, fall far short of being an effective legislature in the world's acceptance of that term. The Zemsky Sobor will not serve as the Assembly's model, though it may be regarded as a precedent. It was, as Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu has explained, irregularly convoked, always intermittent and destitute of rights or definite prerogatives. In every one of those particulars the National Assembly will be its exact antithesis, and some day the Assembly will, we may hope, in its turn serve not as a model, but as a precedent for a real, ruling and supreme legislature.

PEARY HANDSOMELY SUPPORTED.

Those who have sympathized with Peary's desire to seek the North Pole again will rejoice at the removal of the obstacle which for several days has delayed his departure. In addition to the amount previously put at his disposal by the Peary Arctic Club, he wanted \$50,000, and \$51,000 has now been advanced in sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000. These gifts are all liberal, but that of Mr. Jesup derives special significance from the fact that it supplements what he had already contributed. He is the president of the organization which is backing Peary in the present venture and which sent him North five or six years ago. When it is remembered that Mr. Jesup has in the mean time been promoting other important and costly researches, it will be seen that he is

an exceptionally generous patron of science. The offer of \$25,000 made by the owners of the Hippodrome, to be divided among Peary's crew in case the Pele is found within the next eighteen months, is also commendable, though it is not an unconditional gift. The idea originated with the explorer himself. While he might have counted on the loyalty and enthusiasm of all in his company, there can be no doubt that the promise of a bounty will lend additional stimulus to their efforts. With practically everything he desired in the way of equipment, and with this encouragement to his men, Peary certainly should go off with a cheer-

THE "HOLD-UP" HABIT.

The idea of a candidate for the police force paying somebody for his appointment is a familiar one. The sense of obligation on the part of clerks and other employes in public office to pay campaign assessments to some political party still persists in spite of efforts of reformers and high officials to discourage it. These examples of "graft" are frequently quoted as evidence of the rottenness of our political life, but incidents of ordinary business life make us wonder if the politician is not too much put upon and made to bear the sins of the whole people, and if his "graft" is anything but a small department of the general "grafting" business.

On Tuesday a building foreman in the employ of a large contracting company was before t police magistrate charged with practising extortion upon a number of Italian laborers. One laborer testified that the foreman had demanded \$150 from him for the privilege of keeping his job, and that he had actually paid it to secure himself from discharge. If the ordinary day laborer has to pay toll to somebody for the right to earn his daily bread, it is not surprising that enterprising persons think the com-paratively rich rewards of police and other pubnatural, in view of her direct interest in the lic office should be made to yield a percentage. One swallow does not make a summer, but there feature of this war that it has been fought al- is reason to believe that this foreman is not a most entirely on Chinese soil, and largely with lone visitant, but is merely the one of many birds who happens to get caught. The habit of yet China has not been a party to it, but has taking advantage of some favored position to levy blackmail on other people for no service rendered, but merely for permitting them to do their work, is widespread. The "strike" legislator who proposes bills to blackmail corporations is an old enemy, but he seems to be matched by the "strike" labor leader who holds up both employers and workmen for his own offs" on sales and purchases for those whose in

Out of the complications of modern business there has arisen the need of many services of a receive commissions for shares in transactions. scure for many minds the line between paytain percentage of their wages, gives newcomgifts from the men in his power as a mere peace offering to prevent loss of work. We say the line is often obscured, but it is obscured merely because men grow blind with greed. They may not know that acts are wrong, but it is merely because they do not stop to ask their consciences and are content with the voice of custom. In a society not maddened by the gambling snirit no man of honest intent would fail to draw the line. He would exact payment for property sold or service rendered, but would utterly refuse to take money for nothing simply because he was in a position to get it. But the gambling spirit of getting something for nothing seems to pervade all ranks and to crop up in the labor foreman as well as in the financier and

CATS.

Cats commonly figure in public prints as the theme of more or less humorous paragraphs. They are a recognized part of the professional funny man's stock in trade, along with the plumber, the Iceman, the gas meter and the mother-in-law. But there are times when the cat, even the common, domestic cat, is to be taken seriously, pathetically, and even tragically. Such a time comes every summer, and the present season is no exception to the rule.

Whatever may be thought of the practice of keeping cats at all in the city, there can be no question that if kept they should be decently cared for, in summer as well as in winter. Attention has often been called to the cruelty of turning cats out to starve when houses are shut up for the summer. But the practice continues. We should hesitate to estimate the number of cats in this city which were until a few weeks ago household pets, but which have now been abandoned to their fate by families which have gone out of town. These wretched animals roam about, foraging where they can, making day and night hideous with their cries. A few are cared for by benevolent persons, but most of them either perish after time, from hunger or from the savagery of street boys, or else become members of the host

of predatory tramps. It is in the latter case that they are really the greatest nuisance. Many betake themselves to the parks, and there, despite the assumed efforts of the police and park employes to suppress them, prey upon the birds and squirrels. It is only natural, of course, for the poor brutes thus to seek to maintain their lives, but we cannot regard the parks as proper hunting grounds for abandoned cats, or the birds and squirrels which adorn them as legitimate prey. Apparently there is no other course than to de-stroy abandoned cats, which is, indeed, in the circumstances the most merciful thing that can strenuously-and successfully-have opposed be done. It should be done promptly and thoroughly, and how much it needs to be done may he reckoned from the fact that in a half hour's drive around Prospect Park one evening this

matter for speculation. But it is obvious that even a dozen cats prowling day and night in the park at this season of the year will destroy hundreds of birds and squirrels. The nulsance is one that calls loudly for abatement, not with

poison or gun, but with effective traps. Beyond that it might be well to strike at the root of the evil by discouraging-if need be with sharp fines—the abominable practice of turning cats adrift in summer to become outlaws and a scourge to the community.

THE CHICAGO LIMIT.

The Monte Cristo of Death Valley, genially and familiarly known as "Scotty," broke all records to Chicago. His advent had been expected and, so far as the city's possibilities would permit, provided for; but Chicago, even before Mr. Scott's arrival on his special train of three cars over the Santa Fé, was compelled with humility to acknowledge that for an easy spender her flying visitor probably would find the town slow.

On the eve of the arrival of the record making

and record breaking train a Chicago paper humbly confessed that Mr. Scott would probably find only poor entertainment there and that the best the city could do for him would be to provide him an opportunity for parting with \$2,000 during a stay of twenty-four hours. After canvassing all the places of amusement and inquiring the rates at all the best hotels and "quick lunch" resorts, the reporters found that the amount Mr. Scott could spend in those places would be simply insignificant, even including 15 cents for peanuts for the elephant in Lincoln Park. However, Chicago was ready to do the best she could, under the circumstances, in helping Mr. Scott to separate himself from a reasonable amount of money, though she had humbly to acknowledge that her pace was slow and that without coarse work no gentlemanly rounder could hope to spend more than \$2,000 a day within her limits, unless he should go into wheat or pork or buy an option on the Masonic Temple.

From Death Valley comes a report of a temperature of 140 degrees-in the shade, we were about to say, but there is scarcely enough shade there even for a thermometer. No wonder the 'Crossus of Death Valley" was in such a hurry to get away from it.

The man with a gun who shoots on sight at anything living, in hopes of killing a deer, is again abroad and, unfortunately, this is the season when the foolkiller is taking his vacation.

There seems to be no practical difference between Mayor Dunne's present plans as to the municipalization of Chicago's street railway system and those of Mr. John M. Harlan, his competitor for the Mayoralty. The voters, however, were caught by the cry of "immediate municipal ownership," while Mr. Harlan merely promised what he had reason to believe he could

The Weather Bureau's recent activities are sure to be applauded by basebali players and summer resort proprietors.

Pittsburg, it is rumored, is to have the finest office building and the finest hotel in the world. Pittsburg is the place where millionaires come from, but if it keeps on adding to its attractions more of them will stay there. Millions can talk in Pittsburg as well as elsewhere.

After long continued litigation the New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has decided against David Lamar, and it now seems likely that he will have to retire from the mansion on the Rumson Road. The fight for the possession of the estate has been waged furlously for years, Miss Anna Sands, in Berkeley-ave. but the decision of the court seems to be governed by the principles of equity.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A remarkable waterspout was witnessed recently on Lake Zug, Switzerland, according to "The Lon-don Globe." A violent squall seemed to strike the water, which at once became extremely agitated. In a few minutes a conical column of water began a downward cone of cloud seemed to descend to meet it, the height of the two cones being about

THE JOKER'S FATE.

It was a sad-eyed humorist,
Who sate him down to coax
From out his brain a funny twist
Or two to tickle folksIn short, to write some jokes.

The day was very warm—"Gee whiz!"
Said he, "What shall I do?
I'll reast the flend who asks you, is
It hot enough for you?
I wonder if that's new?"

He sighed and took another sheet Of paper, and he wrote About the man you often meet, Who always rocks the boat, ("Twas old enough to vote!) He wrote about old shoes and rice And Mrs. Youngbride's breaks,

About the man who brings the ice In microscopic cakes. And green fruit stomach-aches!

And people came and slew him there,
Whose jokes had made them ill,
And buried him with tender care
And gladly paid the bill.
(He lies at Chestnut Hill!)
—(Cleveland Leader.

The doctor of a regiment stationed in India re-reived a letter from his tailor, inclosing a long

everque account, and concluding with a polite inquiry after the debtor's state of health. The saw-bones replied thus: "I have received your hypocritical letter, hoping that I am in a good state of health. Hear, then, what your chances of my liv-ing long enough to be able to pay your bill are. I attend assiduously every cholera case in the camp.

and I am making smallpox a special study. I swim every morning in a lake swarming with alligators. At a recent attack on a hill fort, I went with the forlorn hope, and was one of the three who returned unwounded. To-morrow morning I shall go, unaccompanied and on foot, into the jungle and wait for the man eating tigress as she returns at dawn to her cave and cubs. If it be she who falls, I shall spend my leave in the fever haunted jungle, following up big game, and if I survive that I shall cool myself after its heat by joining a party to ascend the peak of Dhawalagiri, whose snow slopes and glaciers are as stiff as your prices." The doctailor's anxiety and his bill were both settled.

He—I think every woman is entitled to be considered man's equal.

She—Well, if she is willing to bring herself down to his level, I don't see why she shouldn't be allowed to pose as his equal.—(Illustrated Bits.

The recent scandal in regard to the British army purchases in South Africa leads "The Dunarmy purchases in South Africa leads "The Dun-dee Advertiser" to quote from Pepys to show that upon them and, as they receive nothing in addidee Advertiser to quote from replys to show that upon them and, as they receive nothing in addition and things have not much changed in a couple of centuries. "I see it is impossible for the King to have things done as cheap as other stand in need of further pay for much grinding men," remarked Pepys after an official visit to Woolwich Dockyard. The worthy secretary of the Admiralty has left a record of his own methods of their tips, which probably makes on an average \$2 a day for all expenses, more than this being exceptional.

"grafting":
Going out of Whitehall I met Captain Grove, who did give me a letter directed to myself from himself. I discerned money in it, and took it, knowing, as I found it to be, the proceed of the place I have got him, the taking up of vessels for Tangler. But I did not open it till I came to my office, and there I broke it open, not looking into it till all the money was out, that I might say I saw no money in the paper if ever I should be questioned about it. There was a piece of gold and four pounds in silver.

Canada's new Tariff Commission will probably begin its first sittings in September or October. The commissioners will hold sittings to take evidence in Ontario, and then in the maritime prov-inces, after which they will go West, where imticulars where such modification has become neces

"Have you ever been in a railway accident?"
"Ics. Once I was taken for the other girl in a tunnel."- Gester.

About People and Jocial Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

In spite of the hot weather of the last few days the pole tournament continues with undiminished vigor and enthusiasm on the grounds of the Rock-away Hunting Club. Cedarhurst, the play being mostly late in the afternoon. To-day the Squadron A and Great Neck teams will cross mallets in a match for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cup, the final of which will be played on Saturday evening between the winner and the Bryn Mawrs. Many entertainments are being given at the cottages in the neighberhood in connection with the tournament, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury have been entertaining a succession of house parties at the Campbell villa, in Broadway.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Mary Morton, who are at Ellerslie, their estate on the Hudson, will leave there on Saturday for their place in the Adirondacks.

The Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars are still in town, but will start to-morrow evening for Bar Harbor to spend the season there with Johnston Livingston, the father of the countess.

Sunnyridge, the Folsom place at Lenox, will be the sceneson Saturday afternoon of a fair organized by Miss Ethel Folsom for the benefit of her Lenox onvalescent home for women from New-York hospitals. Miss Folsom holds a diploma as a hospital nurse. She spent last winter in Italy with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Clark

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, is du here to-morrow to attend the celebrations by the various French societies in honor of the anniversary of the storming of the Bastile.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are booked to sail from England for New-York on Wednesday next on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm. but may possibly remain in Europe a little later for the Cowes regatta. Mrs. Astor will also sail on that day and by the same boat.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Annie Kountze will go abroad to-day on board La Sa-vole, and on landing at Havre will go to St. Moritz, where they will be joined next month by Robert L. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Kountze's sonin-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, fr., are at Southampton, staying with Mrs. Griswold.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney are in Paris, awaiting the arrival there at the end of the week of Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, with whom they will make an automobile trip through France.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry will sail early next month for France. Mrs. Perry is in the White Mountains, but will rejoin Mr. Perry at their country place, near Bay Ridge, next week.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop, who is due here to-day from Constantinople, where she has been staying a the Dutch Legation with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Van Royjen, will be met on her arrival by Governor Beekman Winthrop of Porto Rico and Mrs. Winthrop, with whom she will remain here until they sail for Porto Rico on Saturday. Mrs. Robert Winthrop will then go to Lenox and will be at Ethelwyn, her place there, for the remainder of the season

C. Oliver Iselin is still ill, and since his arrival at Newport on board the steam yacht Sultana has not been able to go ashore or to receive any except

Another invalid at Newport is Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, jr., who, as announced in The Tribune yesterday, is slowly recovering from an operation, nd who arrived there a couple of days ago on R. Livingston Beekman's yacht, the Sagam with her husband at the cottage of her sister,

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Newport, R. I., July 12.—The excessive heat kept many cottagers within doors to-day. Even the morning attendance at the Casino was not so large as usual, but there was a good attendance at the aches during the bathing hour.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish came from Hot Springs, and her arrival will mean the beginning of a series of entertainments which will continue throughout the season.

This evening Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Lispenard Stewart and Mrs. Chrence W. Dolan entertained at dinner, and there were several box parties given by cottagers at Freebody Park Theatre

give a series of dinners on Friday evenings, rue first to be held this week. Harry S. Lehr, Elisha Dyer, jr., and L. Bruguiere,

Marry S. Lehr, Einsta Dyer, Ir. and a program with the assistance of Miss Laura Swan, are arranging for a subscription ball to be given at the casino in August, the date to be decided on just as soon as it is found that enough subscriptions can be

secured to warrant the affair. Peter F. Collier arrived at his cottage, the Moor-ings, to-day for the season, and later will bring the Monmouth County hounds to Newport for the

fox hunting. Announcement was made to-day of the rental of the Pendleton cottage on the Cliffs to T. Suffern

Tailer, of New-York, for the season. Word was received at Newport to-day that May Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Mine Gladys Vanderbilt, will sail from England on July 19 and will come direct to their Newport villa, the Breakers, which has been made ready for them. Alfred G. Vanderblit has entered a number of his

borses in the Atlantic City Horse Show. Charles M. Oelrichs returned to-day from News. York, being called on account of the robbery him evening at his home, when Mrs. Oelrichs's jewels

Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Carson arrived at Reef

Point to-day for the season.

Mrs. Alexander S. Ciarke, Colonel Delancey A.

Kane. John S. Tooker and Mrs. C. M. Best have sent their checks to the Newport Police Relies

The following yachts arrived at Newport to-day: Steamer Marietta, R. N. Carson; schooner Vigilant, S. Read, and schooner Muriet, C. Smithers.

Some time ago it was reported, but not generally believed here, that James J. Van Alen would leave Newport and remove to England. The announcement has now come direct from Mr. Van Alen, who corroborates the report. The City Clerk has me ceived notice from counsel for Mr. Van Alen that he desires his name stricken from the voting lists of Newbort, and that he will hereafter cease to a citizen of Rhode Island.

This is all the information contained in the notice. It was reported that Mr. Van Alen had taken exception to the personal tax assessment, which was increased this year from \$50,000 to \$150,000. No protest, however, has been made to the tax colle

It has been known for some time that Mr. Van Alen contemplated such a step, and when he took a fifty year lease of Rushton Hell, in England, it seemed certain that he would make his home there. What he intends to do with his Newport estate is not known. Mr. Van Alen has been a resident and voter in Newport for fifteen years and has contributed generously to the Democratic State campaign funds. He always made it a point to come to New-port to vote, until the last two years, when he has not voted here. His Newport estate, Wakehurst, is closed, and Miss May Van Alen has rented a small cottage for the summer.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, Mass., July 12.—Charles J. Bonaparte, Sec-etary of the Navy, and his family will arrive at reeneck Inn in Lee on August 17, for a part of the season. Secretary Bonaparte will divide his time between Washington and Lee, and his family will remain during his absences.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Baroness Helen von Giskra, wife of the counsellor of the Austrian Embassy, entertained a party of friends at luncheon on the balcony of Shadow Brook Inn to-day. Her guests were made up of tembers of the various embassies station

enex for the summer. Mme de Straje, wife of the charge d'affaires of the Sweden-Norway Legation, arrived to-day in Lenox. The charge and his wife have taken apart-

To-night many of the leading cottagers of Lenox nd a large number of guests at the hotels at tended a recital given in Trinity Church by the Lenox Orchestral Club, of which the Rev. Charles O. Arnold is director. The soloists Misses Edith and Lillian Agnold, Mrs. James O.

Clifford and Miss Bessie Camero Mr. and Mrs. Allen Robbins, of New-York, ar guests of Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field at the Poplars. Mrs. Field is also entertaining Miss Dolly Kernochan, of New-York.

Hamilton W. Cary, Frederick Sturgis and Robert Whistier, of New-York, are among the late rrivals in Lenox.
Miss Emily Bacon, who has been spending a

onth on the Massachusetts coast, has returned Miss Irene Bigelow, niece of Charles Lanier, of iew-York, started for New-York to-day, Mr.

and Mra Henry H. Pease have also gone to New-York for a few days.

Miss Ruth Twombly, who has been at Elm ourt, the country place of William D. Sloane,

Mrs. George L. Rives has announced that she will since the Fourth, has gone to Newport.

LETTERS FROM READERS OF THE TRIBUNE.

WANTS BOOK PAGES CUT.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: I agree heartily with A. K. Whiting, whose communication has appeared in your columns though he expresses himself less forcibly than I am wont to do when I characterize the stories which publishers generally see fit to inflict on the reading public. "Blood and thunder" doesn't begin to describe them. They are "thrilling," with a new and distinct thrill on every page; and where the oldtime hero slew his half-dozen redskins, the hero of these thrillers must dispatch a score, at least, with his improved arms and emmunition. Then, too, he must possess superhuman ingenuity in get-ting into scrapes, just to display his superhuman ingenuity in getting out of them. And after that subject is worked out, the story ends, as he says, abruntly-somehow, nohow, because the word limit

abruptly—somehow, nohow, because the word limit is reached.

But that is a trivial fault compared with that barely mentioned in the closing paragraph of the communication, One is not compelled to wade through a poor story. But it is an outrage to compel the reader of a really good book to work his passage through it, as it were, paper cutter in hand, and risk his soul's salvation in consequence of the frequent "big, big D's" which are evoked, even if they are not put into words, every time he is compelled to pause to cut the leaves—work which the bookbinder should have done. And what has he to show for it, after all? Nothing but a rasged, unfinished, unhandsome book, with imitation "deckle edges," which offend the taste every time it is opened.

Your correspondent calls it a "senseless fad."

it is opened.
Your correspondent calls it a "senseless fad.
It is worse! It is a nuisance which calls for abatement.
BOOKLOVER. Rahway, N. J., July 4, 1905.

TIPPING AND THOSE TIPPED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Those who declare against tipping are, perhaps, not well informed on the subject of wages commonly paid to those who accept cash gratuities. Of this general class the waiters out-number most all others. In New-York City alone tor eventually came home in safety, and the there are about twenty thousand waiters, some of whom receive \$30 a month wages from their regular employers, but most of whom receive only \$25, or less. For this totally insufficient money wherewith to live in Gotham these men average twelve of every four and twenty hours at very fatiguing work, and probably 90 per cent of them do it well. The majority of these industrious fellows have

average \$2 a day for all expenses, more than this being exceptional.

Barbers, porters, expressmen and various others who accept trifles in money for exercising a little extra painstaking energy at right moments are in no danger of ever being too well paid; and the thoughtless charge glibly made that any of these classes lack self-respect is a kind of charge that cannot possibly be substantiated, because it is self-respect, perfectly natural and abding self-respect, that principally actuates all persistent wage-earners and keeps them at their employment.

ALFRED LAURENS BRENNAN.

Brockline, Mass., July 10, 1905.

A DELANCEY-ST. PROMENADE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There are many persons in this city who are inces, after which they will go west, where had portant interests in British Columbia especially and who regret very much that there should be portant interests in British Columbia especially and who regret very much that there should be portant interests in British Columbia especially and who regret very much that there should be will occupy their attention. While the commission, it members of the Board of Estimate as to the ultimeters of this street. More than that, mate development of this street. More than that, there are those whose destiny it is to live a large part of their lives in the neighborhood of this highway, and if the plans for a broad pedestrian cromenade and substantial rows of shade trees are carried out, as many of us hope they will be this portion of our citizenship will be immeasurably benefited. Very truly yours.

New-York, July 7, 1903.

JOHN Y. CULTER.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Of inte there has been somewhat of a luil it the discussion relative to the election of our na-tional Senators by a popular vote. Such a luit ought not to be, for the matter is one of principle, and should be kept continually before the public It is a principle that ought to be advocated by all political parties of having our national Constitu-tion in perfect harmony and accord with the spirit of this twentieth century, and our laws initiated and passed by legislators elected directly by the

American people.
Our voters should see that the men representing them in the different State Assemblies are in favor of amending our national Constitution, that the popular ballot. The members of these State bodies are elected directly by the people, and the people ought not to find it difficult to send only these Senators and Rapresentatives to Congress who are sincerely in favor of such a practical and neces-

sincerely in favor of state a grant arrived for the Sary amendment.

The day and hour have certainly arrived for the citizens of this Republic to declare directly and discriminately who and what sort of men shall be their representatives in the Senate body of our American Congress. CHARLES N. HOLMES.

Exeter, N. H., July 7, 1306.

THAT BEECHER MEMORIAL SITE. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: In a recent issue of The Tribune an item appeared referring to the "new Beecher memorial site." I had been so glad and happy over the wisdom of Dr. Hillis and others of the committee in securing the site opposite the church that it gave me a sad surprise. It would seem that the views of objectors, carried to the last analysis. would mean that the dear old church site could be

Those who approach the church from Fulton-st. would, I am sure, be glad to have Plymouth Church in coming years permitted to smile her gratification and daily welcome to noble memorial

gratification and daily welcome to noble momorial buildings across the street. The debris and untidiness of the block between Fulton and Heary sts. are suggestive of future possibilities when the site opposite the church shall have passed into other hands.

Could there not be an ornamental elevated connection with the church built across the street. It seems eminently fitting that the space fronting the church, where immense crowds awaited Mr. Beecher every Sunday, be dedicated to him in suitable memorial buildings. PLYMOUTHITE. Erocklyn, July 10, 1965.

OLDEST TWINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the issue of The Tribune for Friday there was a special dispatch from Winsted, Conn., s ng that Julius H. and Junius N. Benham, said to be the oldest twins in the United States, were to celebrate their eighty-ninth birthday on Saturday. Will you correct the statement as to their being the oldest twins in the United States? My mother, Mrs. Noggle, of Monroe, Wis., and my aunt, Mrs. Johnson, of Omaha, celebrated their nineticth birthday on May 29 of this year. The following appeared in the Monroe newspaper of that date:

To-day is the ninefieth birthday of Mrs. Judge Noggle, mother of Mrs. P. W. Puffer, of this city-Mrs. Noggle is well known among the older residents of the city, and also her husband, who was at one time circuit judge of this county for a number of years. For the last six years Mrs. Noggle has made her home with her daughter in this city-and, while there was no special observance to-day, the avent is of more than passing interest to her. ber of years. For the last of the last has made her home with her daughter in this city, and, while there was no special observance to-day, the event is of more than passing interest to her, and many friends called at the Fuffer home to-day to converse awhite and congratulate her. Mrs. Norgie has a twin sister. Mrs. Johnson, living in Omaha, who is also enjoying her nineticth hirthday, a distinction attained by few in this age. Both ladies are hiessed with good health, and it would not be surprising to their friends if they lived out the century.

Canajoharie, N. Y., July 10, 1805.